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ABSTRACT

This report is designed to (1) educate non-librarians as to how Virginia libraries are funded, (2) inform librarians of funding outside their particular specialty, (3) suggest the adequacy and inadequacy of such funding and its dependability, and (4) outline the formulas by which funds are distributed. Section I, a short outline of factors increasing the cost of library service and an informal summary of funding sources, is intended as a quick reference to some of the realities, needs, and prospects for funding on each governmental level. The more detailed Section II provides statistics, charts, and historical perspectives in discussing the funding patterns for five types of libraries: school, public, state college and university, two-year college, and private four-year college libraries. (FM)

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SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

by

Dean Burgess

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SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

Introduction

Funding is central to all government decision making and budgeting is central to all planning. With this in mind this report has been drawn up to inform librarians, trustees and other interested people on how Virginia libraries are now being funded.

The information is arranged to be used by readers with general and special interests. The first section is a short outline of factors increasing the cost of library service, and a short informal summary by source of funding (i.e. Federal, State, local and others) for all kinds of libraries. It is intended as a quick reference to some of the realities needs and prospects for funding on each level and for use when studying funding to all types of libraries from various levels of government. For more detailed information and statistics, reference is made to Section II. Section II details the funding pattern for each type of library (i.e. public school, academic, etc.) with statistics, charts, historical perspectives and special problems faced in the funding of that type of library.

It is not the intention of this report to dictate solutions to the funding problems, but suggestions are included by the professional librarian in both Sections. These are conclusionswidely held in the profession, but new forms of funding, new funding levels of old legislation, innovative uses of old legislation, new legislation, or new approaches may come to mind after reading this report.

Another use of this report might be to help justify increases in existing programs.

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It might also be used to work from general goals for Virginia libraries to reasonable means of funding those goals.

Formally stated the goals of this report are -

1. To educate non-librarians as to how Virginia libraries are funded.
2. To inform librarians of funding outside their particular specialty.
3. To suggest the adequacy and inadequacy of such funding and its dependability.
4. To outline the formulas by which funds are distributed.

scope of this report is -

The scope of this report is -

1. All libraries and all sources of income in Virginia.
2. Historical backgrounds generally starting in 1957 and running through 1979.

The earlier date reflects the start of some major Federal funding and the latter, the latest date for which statistics are easily available.

The members of the subcommittee preparing this report are:

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This is a subcommittee of the Virginia Library Association - Library Development Committee under the Cairmanship of Mrs. Fran Freimarck, Director of Pamunkey Regional Library.

This report was substantially updated in 1979 by members of the Library Development Committee.

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Informal Summary of the Present Pattern of Funding of Virginia Libraries Arranged by Source of Funding.

Cost and Use Has Increased

Before looking in detail at the sources of income, the general economic scene for libraries should be discussed.

Cost of Books

The cost of books in the last four years has increased in the following pattern:

	Average Price of a book	Percentage increased year to year	Average Price of a periodical	% increase year to year
1973	$12.20		$16.20	
1974	$14.09	15.4%	$17.71	9.3%
1975	$16.19	14.9%	$19.90	12.3%
1976	$17.39	7.4%	$22.52	13.1%
1977	$19.22	10.5%	$24.59	9.1%
1978	$20.10	4.6%	$27.58	12.2%

(These figures are from the Bowker annual derived from dividing the total cost of all individual titles, published by the number of titles published.) The average cost of a periodical to Virginia academic libraries is much higher. It was $43.54 in 1978 due to the high cost of specialized science magazines, and for one university, the average cost of a periodical was $65.21 due to its science subject specialities.

Audio-visual materials have come into their own as part of the normal stock of libraries of all kinds in this same period, adding an entirely new item to the materials budget of libraries. Since these are so diverse, it is difficult to estimate the increase in their cost, but it has been substantial.

Automation and new equipment have also been introduced as new, but essential expenses. Any hope for economies may lie in the area of automation

The Information Explosion

It is so well known as to be a cliché that information is doubling annually, but the implication of this to libraries is profound. As the agency where this information is to be stored, library materials budgets should be doubling annually to keep up with the information to be distributed and/or stored.

Just to keep up with the increase in book publishing, libraries would have to have doubled the titles purchased over this study period.. In 1977, 85,000 books were published in the U. S. alone according to Publishe Weekly. This is up rrom 45,000 ten years ago. The nature of education in public schools and academic institutions has also changed in rhis period from dependance on single text books to education using a variety of learning tools tailored to the student. All of this requires many more materials than a single text book of excerpted and predigested curriculum materials. This means the need for money for books and materials has to be increased. Education methods will not turn back, so libraries simply must keep up.

The Use of Libraries

A recent sample by Alan Tough for this book The Adult Learning Project showed that 9 out of 10 of the people interviewed had done some kind of study in the last year: everything from finding a pickle recipe to taking a formal college course. All of this required books and library materials. The increased demand can be gauged in the public library circulation, which increased in Virginia in this way -

	Circulation of books from public libraries	Percentage increase year to year	Population served by public libraries	Percentage increase year to year
1962-63	8,625,794	---	2,998,949	---
1963-64	9,449,282	+ 9½%	3,031,138	+ 1%
1964-65	10,798,966	14%	3,122,481	3%

1965-66	11,028,717	+ 2%	3,164,977	+ 1%
1966-67	11,821,934	+ 7%	3,216,578	+ 1½%
1967-68	12,573,390	+ 6%	3,412,902	+ 6%
1968-69	13,909,092	+10½%	3,412,902	+ 0%
1969-70	14,804,285	+ 6½%	3,481,440	+ 2%
1970-71	16,185,798	+ 9%	4,139,972	+19%
1971-72	17,245,048	+ 6½%	4,191,559	+ 1%
1972-73	17,871,521	+ 3½%	4,276,228	+ 2%
1973-74	18,151,320	+ 1½%	4,304,759	+ ½%
1974-75	20,204,823	+11%	4,380,209	+1/6%
1975-76	22,196,959	+10%	4,423,799	+ 1%
1976-77	22,493,859	+ 1½%	4,416,955	- 1%
1977-78	24,220,854	+ 7.6%	4,745,118	+ 7%

This means the growth in the use of public libraries for books alone has increased by 160% between 1962 and 1977, and the population served by 100%.

The Cost of Employing Librarians

Library salaries, like the cost of living, have also increased in this period.

	Average starting professional salary for librarians	Percentage increase year to year	Cost of living Percentage increase year to year
1967	7,305		
1968	7,660	+4.8	+4.2
1969	8,161	+6.5	+5.4
1970	8,611	+5.5	+5.9
1971	8,846	+2.7	+4.3
1972	9,248	+4.5	+3.3
1973	9,423	+1.8	+6.2
1974	10,000	+6.1	+11.0
1975	10,594	+5.9	+9.1
1976	11,149	+5.2	+5.8
1977	11,894	+6.7	+6.5
1978	12,527	+5.3	+7.6

All other budget items have also increased at least as fast as the cost of living. Every library must be heated, cleaned, repaired, telephone bills must be paid as must all the other increases that make up inflation in the modern world.

Any plan for the development of libraries should include a plan for their funding, in light of these increasing costs.

The Federal Government

Federal aid to all kinds of libraries in the state of Virginia has actually declined, as illustrated in this chart from the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The Federal government supplies funds through a series of various bills and grants to public, school and academic libraries. The legislation is scattered in numerous bills and forms. Public school libraries are generally funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act - Titles I, IV-C, VI, VII and IX (see Section II for details on this legislation). Some of these funds are also available on a shared basis to private schools

FEDERAL FUNDING, ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	United States	Virginia		
Fy 74	61,098,000	1,284,000	958,000	Grants for Public Libraries
			51,000	Interlibrary Cooperation
			275,000	College Library Resources
			0	Library Training
			0	Library Demonstrations
Fy 75	172,328,000	3,693,000	1,078,000	Library Services
			0	Library Construction
			51,000	Interlibrary Cooperation
			274,000	College Library Resources
			0	Library Training
			0	Library Demonstrations
			170,000	Undergraduate Instructional Equipment
			2,120,000	School Library Resources
Fy 76	198,021,000	4,435,000		All Library Resources
Transition Quarter July 1 - Sept. 30	143,565,000	3,620,000		Titles I and II, LSCA; Consolidation Programs
Fy 77	160,249,000	2,484,000		All Library Resources

Source: Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, Fiscal Year...U. S Office of Education. Washington: Government Printing Office, 197

Federal funding for school libraries has declined since 1965, and took a sharp drop in 1975 due to changes in the legislation. (See Section II)

Since the library funding is lumped with guidance and testing, it is in danger of being shouldered out of more and more of its Federal funding by these rapidly growing activities.

It is possible that Federal aid to school libraries, if it remains in the form it is now, will continue to decline.

For present funding levels see Section II.

The American Library Association has actively worked to increase this funding, but with little recent success.

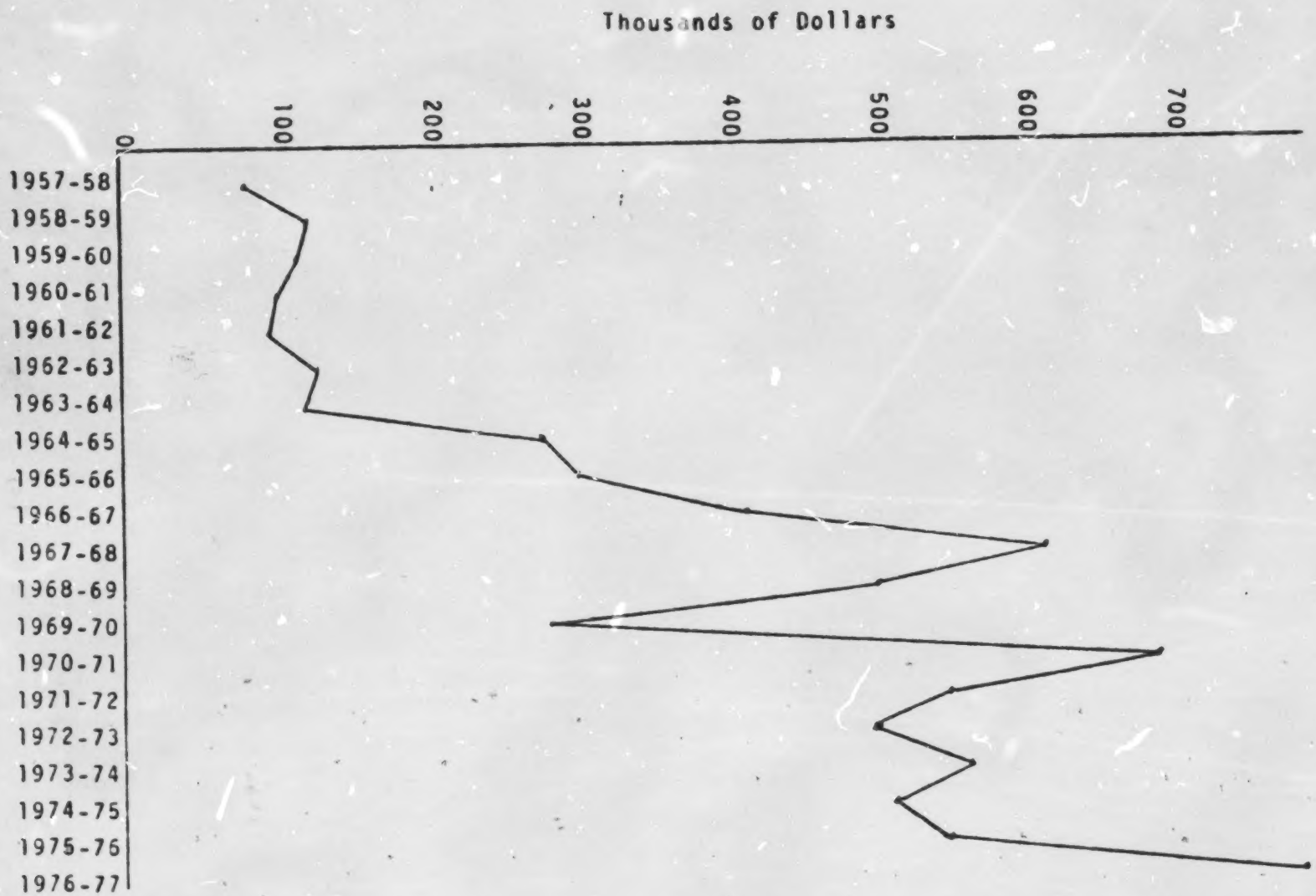
Public libraries are funded under the Library Service and Construction Act. Title II was intended to construct new libraries, but it was funded for only a short time. During that time its funds built many libraries in rural areas and branches in cities. Virginia's library building problems are acute, but the "Construction" title of the Library services and Construction Act has not been funded since 1973.

Title III establishes and creates co-operative networks. It is presently funded in Virginia at the level of $106,443 and its activities are at the discretion of the Virginia State Library.

Title IV was for use in institutions and for the physically handicapped. In 1972 it became part of Title I. It is presently funded in Virginia at $179,914, which is also spent on materials for the handicapped and institutionalized through the Virginia State Library.

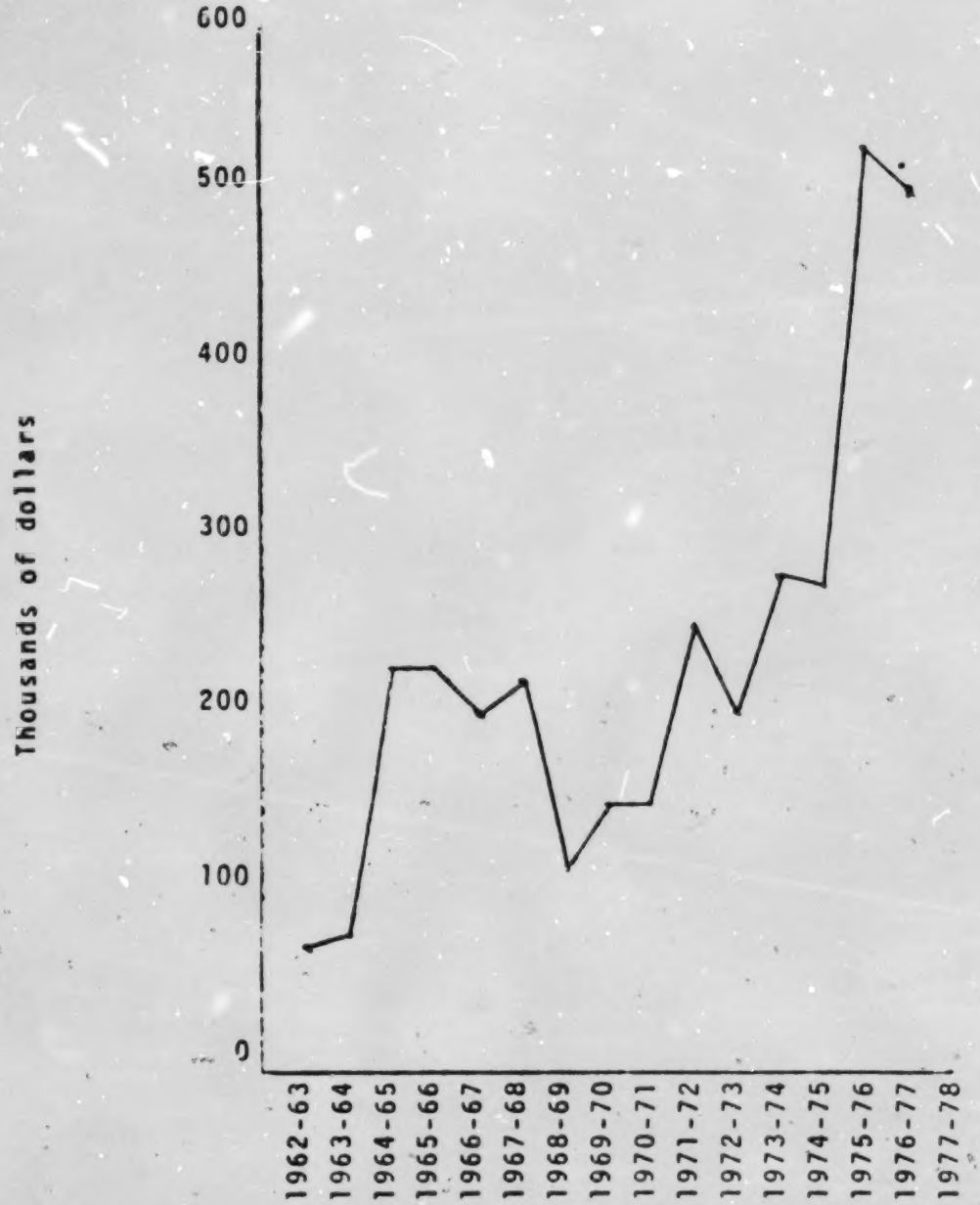
Title I is the title which contributes directly to the operating expense of public libraries. The income, however, has been erratic. It is difficult

to say from year to year what it will be and it is often threatened with decreases. The following graph charts the ups and downs of the part of these funds which goes to public libraries. (See also Section II).


Thousands of Dollars
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
1957-58
1958-59
1959-60
1960-61
1961-62
1962-63
1963-64
1964-65
1965-66
1966-67
1967-68
1968-69
1969-70
1970-71
1971-72
1972-73
1973-74
1974-75
1975-76
1976-77

12.

Federal aid represents about 3% of total public library operating budgets. Part of Title I also goes to the support of the Virginia State Library. The following graph illustrates its income from this title 1962-77



The State Library during this period has taken on an increasingly aggressive program of library development highlighted by regional library consultants and subject specialists, activity in promoting automation and networking and increased statutory responsibilities.

Federal aid to academic libraries has remained unchanged for many

years even though costs have increased dramatically. The funds come from Title II of the Higher Education Act. This act authorized expenditures for resources, training and research and demonstration, but it is now funded at less than 9% of the amount called for in the legislation (see section II).

If the Federal government is seriously interested in maintaining or improving the quality of higher education in Virginia and the nation it must start with the materials in the academic library which are the heart of the education process. Without fresh information being added to the accumulated knowledge in academic libraries there are no colleges. A commitment of only 9% of the amount admittedly needed in the legislation, and no increase year to year to allow for inflation suggests a lack of information on how basic education is to all activities in the nation.

The Federal government must make a better showing in this area either by funding this act to a much higher percentage of its own authorization or at the very least by picking up inflation costs which have taken place in the life of the legislation. (For statistics see section II).

In the case of community colleges, federal aid under Title II A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 seems to be the most dependable source of its library income - but not of increases as costs increase (see section II)

As illustrated in Section II private college libraries have received some special construction and other special purpose grants from the federal government. This, as usual, depends on the imagination and initiative of the administrator to recognize and utilize any federal funds that become available. There is no general legislation to help them, and no on-going appropriations for their libraries. As their libraries will be a national resource if a national library network is created, aid to them might be considered as part of plans for such a network.

HOW TO TALK TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ABOUT MONEY

The existing Federal legislation can be altered or amended. As a rule, however, this does not change the actual appropriation which is made not in the legislation but in a separate appropriations bill which actually sets how much money is to be spent by a particular piece of legislation for any one year. The first place Federal appropriations can be altered is in the President's budget which is drawn up by the Office of Management and Budget.

Appropriations bills then originate in the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee. They may or may not reflect what has been recommended by the President in his budget. Hearings are usually conducted and then a "marking up" session is held by the committee at which members of the committee can add or delete items. They then vote on the form of the bill to be presented to the whole house. It goes to the House floor and is voted on. The Senate follows the same procedure each year. If the bills do not agree a conference committee than examines and reconciles them and the House and Senate have a chance to accept or reject the compromise. The final bill then goes to the President for his signature or veto. The money is actually allocated to the states then by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and in most cases administered on the state level by some state agency such as the Virginia State Library.

Citzens have input at these points -

- With members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committee during the hearings, writing of the appropriations bill and "marking up" of the bill

- With the members when they vote for the bill on the floor. At this point it is normally just a "yes" or "no" vote on the entire package.

- With HEW as to how the money is granted.

- With the state regulatory agency as to how it is allotted to the localities.

State Government

The Commonwealth grants funds to public school libraries, public libraries and academic libraries under several separate pieces of legislation.

State grants are allotted to public school districts and what part of that allotment is to go to the school libraries is decided on the local level. At various times there has been money provided for special establishment, growth and emergency use in school libraries, but since 1974 this special fund has not been created. (See Section II).

It is difficult to measure the adequacy of State aid for school libraries as what part goes to schools is a local choice and in some areas it may be excellent and in others poor. There is a state standard of a minimum of $2.50 per pupil per year and this a part of normal accreditation.

As long as school library funds are part of the total education budget, subject to competition with the rest of educational costs, it is likely they will not keep up with the unusual increases in the cost of books and materials. It will surely mean the quality of school libraries will vary dramatically across the Commonwealth and it may even mean a decline in school library funding (see Section II for details).

Public libraries are funded under Title 42 of the Virginia State Code. State funding, although it represents only 5% of the operating budgets of the Commonwealth's public libraries, is tied to a set of requirements for quality service, and such aid may be withdrawn if those requirements are not met. Most State aid is used for books and audio-visual materials although it can be used for some equipment, travel and salaries. State aid has played an increasing role in public libraries over the years, but it has not kept up with the price of books as illustrated in this table -

Vol.	(hardcover, trade, & tech. books)	% of increase year to year	State aid		% of increase year to year
1973	$12.20	----	1972-73	970,446	----
1974	14.09	15.4%	1973-74	983,907	1.3%
1975	16.19	14.9%	1974-75	1,228,310	24.8%
1976	17.36	7.4%	1975-76	1,247,560	1.5%
1977	19.22	10.5%	1976-77	1,440,122	15.4%
1978	20.10	4.6%	1977-78	1,599,178	11.0%

or been funded to more than 35% of the amount authorized in the State Library legislation of 1970. Movement toward the amount authorized has been slow. The authorized amount in 1978 would have been $6,500,000. The actual appropriation was $2,250,000. (See Section II).

State support of academic libraries represents most of the income for four year colleges and universities, but this income has not kept up with the inflation in the cost of materials, and staffing is based on the full time equivalency enrollment of the institution and not on what the library actually must do.

Some academic librarians feel staffing should be based on the services required of the library and the curriculum not just on the number of students.

The state should also be urged to pick up the materials costs lost to inflation in recent years and to take inflation in the cost of library materials as a minimum floor for increases in the materials budgets of the institutions.

The State Library is also funded out of general state aid to public libraries. The pattern of its support over the years is reflected in this chart.

Year	State aid used to support the Virginia State Library
1963-64	$ 5,991
1964-65	--
1965-66	--
1966-67	--
1967-68	--
1968-69	2,715
1969-70	4,551
1970-71	72,790
1971-72	74,488
1972-73	96,961
1973-74	81,202
1974-75	86,527
1975-76	145,938
1976-77	82,744
1977-78	102,757
1978-79	75,760

The remainder of the operating expenses of the State Library comes from the state general fund appropriated by the legislature and administered by the Governor through the State Librarian.

Virginia is particularly rich in private colleges and as Section II illustrates, they have proved among the very best in the nation at raising private funds for their support, but the cost of education in private colleges has increased 65% in the last seven years and that suggests that this excellent state resource may soon have to price itself out of the market. Some state support of private college library development, dealing with these private institutions as part of the state-wide library resource, and insisting that these collections be available through interlibrary loan to all taxpayers might prevent or delay the day when private education becomes no longer economically viable, and still insure that taxpayers money goes only for materials available to all taxpayers.

Automation

Some librarians in the state have recommended the legislature pass a separate piece of legislation providing funds to automate all kinds of libraries in one automated network.

This they argue would reduce everyone's clerical costs, free staff from generating overdues and repeating cataloging processes, and give them more time for public service. It would also save on supplies, and, since such equipment requires less room than the cumbersome card and paper systems, free space in the libraries. Finally, through making interlibrary loan easy and efficient and encouraging co-operative buying, it might release the pressure on strained book budgets. At the same time it makes more information available to the user. This would be particularly true in the smaller less well funded school, public and academic libraries.

HOW TO TALK TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT ABOUT MONEY

As with the federal government a separate piece of legislation may be introduced by any member or an existing peice altered, but the determination of how much money (if any) a piece of legislation is to get depends on the appropriation committee and the Governor.

The Governor, with a selected group of advisors writes his budget.

The Senate Finance Committee and the House of Delegates Appropriations Committee hold hearings, write an appropriation bill and then "mark it up." It then goes for a "yes" or "no" vote to the floors of the Senate and House of Delegates. If the resulting bills do not agree they are resolved in a joint committee meeting and accepted or rejected by the whole Senate and House of Delegates. The appropriations bill then goes to the Governor for his signature or veto.

Citizens have input at these points -

- You may contact the Governor or his advisors and get the appropriation included in his budget.
- You may appear at public hearings before the appropriations committee.
- You may influence a committee memebr at the "marking up" to add or delete funds.
- You may influence your representative to vote for or against the entire budget.
- You may talk to the state regulatory agency as to how the money is distributed to the localities.
- You may, in the case of public schools, talk to the local school board about how much of the state allocation to that school district is to be used for libraries.

Local Governments

The latest full income statistics on school libraries showed that local funding represented 55% of total school library income. The amount of actual local support varied widely from as little as $3.54 per pupil to as much as $24.95 per pupil. Since State and Federal aid are not tied to local school library support except in that a school district must use $2.50 per pupil for libraries to be accredited there is no pressure to improve or equalize local support.

Local support represents 92% of the support of public libraries and varies from as little as $ .18 per capita to $19.84 per capital. The problem with local income is that it is based on property tax and both the rates and the total value of property in districts vary widely.

In the case of public libraries there is pressure to maintain existing support or lose State and Federal aid and to improve local support to win greater State and Federal aid. By 1981 the State will also require a $2.00 pe capita support level for eligibility for State and Federal aid. This should improve the local support of the 36% of Virginia libraries that fell below that in 1976-77. The real problem as with school libraries is the limitations of the property tax which is the main source of local funding of public libraries.

There is no local support of academic libraries in state supported four year colleges and universities.

Apart from some site development local governments do not contribute directly to community colleges, althougn in some parts of the state they supplement or even replace local public libraries. The reverse is also true; in some cases, due to poor location of the college, the public library is doing part of most of the job the academic library should be doing, without financial reimbursement.

Local governments do not presently contribute to private colleges,

although such colleges may be a major local asset and source of employment and income to local hotels and the retail trade, and are sometimes used by the general public.

HOW TO TALK TO YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ABOUT MONEY

The funding of libraries locally usually starts with a proposed budget drawn up by the local or regional library director, library board, school superintendent or school board. It then is reviewed by the city or county management if that level of government exists and is referred by them with their recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors, Town or City Council to be accepted, rejected or altered. Local funds are then either administered by the librarian, the library board, the school superintendent, school board or local principal.

Citizens have input at these points -

- You can talk to your local librarian who is likely to be the person originating local requests.
- You can talk to the school superintendent.
- You can serve on, or ask to speak at local public library, regional public library or school board meetings.
- You can go to city, county or town management when it exists and support or criticize the proposals of the librarian, supervisor or board.
- You can ask to speak at public hearings on the local budget. Almost all jurisdictions hold some public hearing before a local budget is passed.
- You can speak to your local councilman or supervisors.

GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS

Direct monetary gifts go to public school libraries. Local PTA's and other groups may provide material support for their school library. This has never been a large source of income. Almost without exception, no public school libraries are endowed. Private schools and parochial schools, on the other hand, count heavily on gifts and endowments. Apart from tuition this may be their only source of income to match the $2.50 per pupil to win some Federal support.

Public libraries get only .02% of their local income from gifts and many systems have no procedure to receive gifts. In those cases gifts go to the governing body and are simply counted as income to that city, county, or town

Some public libraries have accumulated endowment funds over the years. This represents .07% of their local income.

Both of the above represent only .008% of the total income of public libraries.

Some philanthropy in the form of gifts of land or buildings does still exist in the state, particularly from Friends of the library, but it is rare.

Gifts and endowments help many of the state supported colleges and universities, but in one state university they represent as little as .09% of the library budget. Pressure from the other institutions of higher education dependent on gifts limits competition for gift money and it is illegal for the community college libraries to raise money locally, or even accept gifts when offered. Any income of this sort must go directly to the state general funds. It is questionable that allowing gifts to community colleges would affect gifts to other colleges. It is unlikly that a donor who cannot give to one college library will then give to another. Allowing such gifts may simply stimulate more donors, not reduce donations to four year institutions (for more details on this see Section II)

Community college libraries are also not allowed to retain funds generated in house such as fines, vending and copying machine income. This restriction simply discourages efforts to collect this potential income. At present any income generated in house must be put into the state general fund.

Community colleges do accept gifts of books, but since these colleges are rarely dealing with study above the sophomore level most gifts from specialists prove inappropriately advanced and from the general public not advanced enough.

Twelve private colleges in Virginia conduct a joint annual campaign for gifts under the aegis of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges. It is the largest of such campaigns in the country in per capita support to those colleges and second only to Ohio in total money collected (see Section II).

HOW TO TALK ABOUT GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS AS SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

Since this represents only .08% of the total money spent in the state on public libraries, it would be unreasonable to expect this to ever be a significant part of the income of libraries, although it is the part of a library's income most often published. In the late 20th century philanthropy has been institutionalized. Grants in aid are often corporate and designed to further the reputation of the industry funding them. For that reason they are designed to be single visible projects which have a beginning and an end. They rarely contribute to the day to day operating of an institution no matter how worthy it may be. Individuals have become used to contributing through organized central charities which are reluctant to contribute to institutions which are already being supported by regular local, state and federal tax dollars and are not designed for charitable work with the needy or ill.

Local and state funding could be designed to see that all gifts go directly to libraries and not into the general funds. Friends of the Library could increase their efforts at book and bake sales. Greater publicity could be given to the library as a worthy place to put bequests and memorials, but it is unlikely that this will ever represent even on per cent of library income.

The national endowments' funds are often granted to libraries but it is clearly stipulated in their guidelines that the endowment funds are not to be used for normal operating expenses, or to purchase books other than those narrowly required to present the particular program for which the grant has been given.

In short, individual monetary gifts are now rare and small and the prospects for growth in this area are not good.

Gifts of books are often offered but only about 5% of such books are useful in the library collection. In most cases they are out of date, in

poor condition, text books, duplicate material on the shelves, or are decorative bindings and unsuitable for heavy use. Even excellent books will often be from a book club and, therefore, so often repeated in the community that a librarian may see dozens of the same title as gifts in a yea Some libraries sell the unwanted part of the gift through the Friends of the Library or PTA groups. This can bring in several hundred dollars a year which can be a saving if too much expensive staff time is not required.

Unfortunately private school libraries may add to the collection too much of this gift material, giving the false impression of a large library when in terms of the quality and quantity of material, it is not adequate.

Academic libraries often get gifts with a much higher acceptance rate because they are donated by collectors, specialists or retired faculty. Public libraries sometimes get such gifts in the area of local history.

However, as in the case of monetary gifts the gifts of books are not a significant part of the income of any library in Virginia and are not likely to ever be.

Section II

Detailed statistics and reports on the source of income by type of library

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Federal Funds for School Libraries

1. The basic source for federal funds for school libraries at the present time is P.L., 95-561, Title IV, Section 401. P.L. 95-561 is the extended and amended version of the Elementary Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-10).

   Title IV B is devoted to library materials and equipment. It authorizes direct grants on a formula basis devised by the state and approved by. U.S.O.E. for all children residing in a public school district. A key factor of the law is the "maintenance of effort" required of the local school division.

   Federal funding also provides additional sources of money for school libraries. These are not granted by law on a per pupil basis, but result from sharing in education provisions of other federal laws, e.g.:

   Elementary and Secondary Education Act:

   Title I - Educationally disadvantaged
   Title IV C - Educational Innovation and Support - Special projects

   Title VI - Education of the Handicapped
   Title VII - National Reading Improvement
   Title IX - Ethnic Heritage Studies

   The Indochinese Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975;

   The National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965; Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

2. Funding over the past years is as follows:*

	Title II	Title IV-B
1965-66	$2,040,001	
66-67	2,036,851	
67-68	1,971,436	

	Title II	Title IV-B
1968-69	$ 977,541	
69-70	874,946	
70-71	1,422,271	
71-72	1,860,577	
72-73	2,080,734	
73-74	1,724,980	(libraries)
74-75	1,935,837	
75-76		994,187
76-77		1,653,520
77-78		1,927,697
78-79		2,093,341

Figures are not available to show what portion of other programs has been allocated to libraries. At best the information seems to be spotty and shows no state-wide significance.

*Source: Annual Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

3. Currently federal funds are playing a vital role in maintaining the status quo of school libraries as they cope with inflation, higher cost of new and different materials, high rate of loss, and providing materials for a wider variety of curriculum offerings. Under Title II print and non-print materials were purchased. Because of the expanded scope of Title IV more instructional equipment is now being acquired.

State Funds for School Libraries

1. Basic funding for school libraries derives from the general tax revenues, which are allocated to the schools by the state legislature as part of the biennial budget.

Funds for school libraries are part of the general educational appropriation made to the local school division, which determines its own priorities for use of the funds. From the early 1900's state aid for libraries (funds budgeted for the purchase of library materials) was categorical as a line item in the budget. It was a matching program with the school divisions. The State Board of Education adjusted the formula over the years, with the last change in May 1972.

In 1974 the categorical aid for libraries was changed to the general appropriation now used.

During the decade 1964-65 to 1973-74 the State Board of Education activated the School Library Development Fund. In essence this was a portion of the State Aid set aside to meet special needs of libraries at the discretion of the State Supervisor of School Libraries. These special needs were those found in: 1) newly established libraries in existing schools, 2) libraries in new schools in heavy growth areas, and 3) libraries impaired by natural disasters, e.g., fire, flooding. Funds were granted on the basis of an application made by the local school division.

2. Funding for school libraries over the past years is as follows:*

A - State Aid to Libraries
(including School Library Development Fund)

1956-57	$478,679	1967-68	$738,870
1957-58	404.655	1968-69	795,010
1958-59	406,042	1969-70	808,450
1959-60	412,708	1970-71	878,243
1960-61	490,120	1971-72	897,454
1961-62	562,200	1972-73	2,172,802
1962-63	635,150	1973-74	2,222,222
1963-64	713,286	1974-75	State aid to libraries
1965-66	716,904	1975-76	was no longer a separate
1966-67	806,452	1976-77	line item, expenditures
1966-67	791,114	1977-78	are not available.

B - School Library Development Fund
(was portion of state aid shown above, not an additional amount)

	Amount	# Divisions Helped	# Schools Helped
1964-65	$30,040	47	
1965-66	42,040	45	68
1966-67	44,240	47	72
1967-68	77,160	34	53
1968-69	76,520	46	69
1969-70	80,520	35	60
1970-71	87,800	42	68
1971-72	69,920	26	50
1972-73	43,470	24	43
1973-74	87,320	17	63

3. Currently state funds are being used primarily to maintain collections and to purchase new materials needed to support the curriculum. No specific state funds are earmarked for enlarging, building in depth, or providing for some of the newer trends, e.g., gifted programs, special education needs.

4. It is impossible to say whether or not state funding for libraries is adequate since the general appropriation was given to the local school division. Adequacy is relative, and varies with each situation. Nearly all school divisions spend enough to meet the dollar amount specified in the state standards for accrediting schools, but this amount ($2.50 for elementary schools, $3.00 for high schools) is not enough for both growth and maintenance.

   Because the Library Development Fund went out of existence in 1974, funds for libraries in need of one-time special help are totally inadequate. No money is available to help in emergencies.

5. The adequacy of library funding in the future is questionable. Although the state will always help provide for the education of children, the amount spent for school libraries will be uncertain. If schools keep their accreditation, the minimum amount which is $2.50 elementary, $3.00 high school, will undoubtedly be spent. As the impact of inflation, higher salaries, and the taxpayers reaction is felt, one might assume that any amount for school libraries over the minimum will continue to vary greatly - and may become smaller and smaller.

6. Some important recommendations can be made on the state level.

   1. Restore a source of funds to be used for special needs, whether it is called the Library Development Fund, or something else.

   2. Raise the basic amount that must be spent for libraries in the accreditation standards.

3. Raise personnel funding to allow school districts to lower ratio of librarians to pupils. An increase in the number of librarians in elementary schools is especially needed.

4. Consider increasing support for division level media centers for the purpose of supplying more expensive media from a central location (e.g., 16 mm films).

* Source: Annual Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Local Funds for School Libraries

1. Local funds for school libraries are primarily the funds appropriated by the local school board from the division school budget - which is financed by local taxing and other revenue sources.

   A lesser source of local funds is that money gotten by PTA's, library clubs, etc., who hold book fairs and other fund raising activities for individual school libraries.

2. Local funds over the years are:

1967-68	$2,565,765
1968-69	
1969-70	
1970-71	5,094,094
1971-72	4,521,190
1972-73	4,284,436
1973-74	4,991,448
1974-75	7,382,465
1975-76	6,097,387
1976-77	6,319,956
1977-78	8,891,249

Range of per pupil expenditures from local funds*

1967-68	$10.80 -	.54	1972-73	$15.21 -	.98
1968-69	9.32 -	.32	1973-74	18.47 -	1.11
1969-70	10.93 -	.54	1974-75		
1970-71	12.44 -	.38	1975-76	27.81 -	3.06
1971-72	16.54 -	.54	1976-77**	21.17 -	1.46
			1977-78***	24.95 -	3.54

* Source: Annual Instructional Media Report for Virginia Public Schools

** Excludes Manassas Park which was in first year and spent $59.60.

*** Excludes Manassas Park which was in its first year and spent $48.61.

3. Local funds are used to provide a basic library program and service in each school, and to make avaibale library print and non-print materials to support the curriculum.
4. The adequacy of local funds is relative. One could certainly question the degree of adequacy when the per pupil expenditures range for example, from $3.45 to $24.95 in a given year.
5. The dependability of local funds is also questionable. Undoubtedly each school division will provide some money for education, but the dollar amount for libraries could be very limited, as is already happening in other states where taxpapers have imposed reduced or limited spending.
6. In some cases local funding is, in part, based on the size of the library book collection, thus discouraging needed weeding.

Funding for Private School Libraries

Funding for private school libraries arises from different sources than those for public schools.

Basically money for private school libraries is a part of their total school budget. Money for this budget comes from two sources: free will offerings and/or tuition. With the enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965) federal funds became available for eligible private schools.

Since 1966, private schools have shared in federal funding through ESEA for school libraries as follows:

	Title II	Title IV-B
1965-66	$41,714 *	
1966-67	41,658	
1967-68	39,428	
1968-69	19,949	
1969-70	17,856	
1970-71	29,025	

	Title II	Title IV-B
1971-72	37,970	
1972-73	52,869	
1973-74	60,575	
1974-75	39,506	
1975-76	28,685	$53,758
1976-77		93,915

No figures are available to show the dollar amount currently spent for libraries in private schools in the state.

All Catholic elementary and secondary schools in the state are accredited, and must therefore spend the amount ($2.50 for elementary schools, $3.00 for high schools) specified in the Accreditatic Standards.

* Estimates by U.S. Office of Education, Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources.

Prepared by Luke Yaeger, Supervisor of Libraries, Arlington County.

Updated by Barbara Hawkins and Chris Dunn.

Source of up-date material Miss Mary Stuart Mason, State Dept. of Education.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Overview

Public libraries in Virginia receive their funding primarily from three sources: local, state, and federal governments. Historically, local funds have provided the largest portion--in 1978-79 local funds accounted for 90%, state 50%, federal 30%, and "other grants" 2%. State and federal funds are distributed to the localities by the Virginia State Library, which is charged by state law with promoting public library development.

Federal Aid

In 1958, Congress passed the "Library Services Act" which was amended in 1964 under the title "The Library Services and Construction Act" (LSCA). These have been the principal instruments of Federal funding for public libraries for two decades. The stated objective of the Library Service Act is:

> *To assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized and disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, and in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries.*

Federal funds are allocated according to a formula which recognizes only two factors: population and income. Each state is entitled to a share of the total federal grant equal to the ratio of the state's population to the total population of the country. In addition, in order to receive its full share, each state must provide matching funds based on the ratio of per capita income to the national average per capita income. It is left to the state library agency (the Virginia State Library) to determine the use of Federal funds, although the objective clearly was a distribution of Federal aid in general support of library services.

In 1966, LSCA was amended to identify new areas for improvement in library service.

1. Title I: to be used for books and other library materials, salaries, equipment and other operating expenses.

2. Title II: to be used for new or improved facilities and other capital expenditures.

3. Title III: to be used for the establishment and maintenance of cooperative networks of libraries. No matching funds required.

4. Title IV: to be used for library services in State institutions and for the physically handicapped. (This is now incorporated in Title I.)

LSCA was further amended in 1970 when Title I was expanded to provide special library services to the disadvantaged, to give assistance to state library administrative agencies, and to strengthen urban libraries. Since then an increasing percentage of federal funds has been required to be spent on services for the disadvantaged.

Also, LSCA--Title II (construction) has not been funded since the early 1970's. Therefore, unless a locality uses its Revenue Sharing monies, Community Block Grant funds, or applies for a special grant such as the Public Works Administration program, there is no federal money available for construction.

Some criticisms of the Federal aid program are:

1. The uncertainty of Federal support from year to year weakens the potential impact.

2. There is insufficient collection of data and dissemination of information about the program.

3. Assessment of programs effectiveness is fragmentary.

4. The share of the LSCA grant which is spent for local public libraries is the prerogative of the state libraries.

5. Amounts allocated under LSCA have been so small as to make difficult their use to stimulate development of a wide ranging public library aid system, or to be used as a part of such a system.

State Aid

The first appropriation for "State Aid" to public libraries in Virginia was made in 1942. In 1970 the current formula for distributing state monies was established by the General Assembly. It involves a combination of four factors:

1. Population of area served

2. Square miles served

3. Local financial effort

4. Number of jurisdictions served

The "Requirements," which must be met in order to qualify for State Aid are designed to maintain a level of quality service; for example, if local expenditures fall from one year to the next, penalties can be assessed and the amount of State (and Federal) Aid reduced. Also, cooperative efforts are encouraged by a provision for a higher per capita grant to those public libraries which enter into formal, regional agreements.

The amount of money available as State Aid has increased steadily since 1970. However, as of 1978-79 the formula was still funded at only one-third (1/3) of the authorized level, and the amount of State Aid actually received by libraries is pro-rated according to the percentage of the formula funded.

State Aid may be used for the following:

1. Books, magazines, records, and other library material
2. Equipment, furniture, bookmobiles
3. Salary supplements
4. Travel

State Aid may not be used for construction.

In an attempt to combat inflation and maintain book collections, a new requirement (in effect as of July 1, 1980) specifies that a minimum of 20% of a library's operating budget must be spent on books and related materials.

In assessing the role of State Aid in public library development, the following positive results have been noted:

1. The increase in the number of public libraries from 83 in 1970 to 89 in 1978 may be attributed in part to increased State Aid funding.
2. Book collections across the state grew from a total of 5,158,326 to 8,860,119 with the help of State Aid.
3. The acquisition of audio-visual materials and equipment has been encouraged.
4. The opportunity for continuing education for library personnel has increased.
5. The level of expenditures by local governments has remained constant.

On the negative side, it must be pointed out that:

1. Increases in State Aid have not kept pace with inflation.

2. There are still seventeen (17) counties with no public library service.

3. In 1979, State Aid amounted to only 55¢ per capita.

Local Aid

Historically, the major portion of public library funding has come from the local government. In 1978-79, Virginia's funding pattern showed 90% local, 5% state, 3% federal and 2% "other grants," such as CETA, the federally-funded Comprehensive Education and Training Act.

However, local governments have been affected by inflation and the need to control costs; and there is concern among some that it will be difficult to maintain current levels of expenditures without additional assistance from the State and/or Federal governments. For many sparsely populated counties and large cities with hard-pressed inner-city areas, the property tax from which much of their income is derived, is of major consideration. They see their tax revenue dwindling even more in the face of inflation.

A 1976 study by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science recommended that funding patterns be changed over a ten-year period to a pattern of local 30%, state 50%, and federal 20%. This concept reflects the position that the state should assume prime responsibility for public library maintenance and development.

Toward this end, there has been a concerted effort over the past two years by librarians and citizens across the state to contact state Representatives and Senators and request increases in state aid. In 1979 the Virginia Library Association, a non-profit association of librarians and lay persons, hired a professional lobbyist to work for increased state aid to public libraries.

Also, the Delegates to the 1979 Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services, a group which represented a cross section of citizens (2/3) and librarians (1/3), approved a number of resolutions pertaining to funding. The primary items are:

1. Urged the Virginia General Assembly and Congress to appropriate full funding of formulas not now funded at 100%.

2. Advocated adequate funding by all governments, local at $5 per capita and state at $3 per capita, and the federal at $1 per capita.

3. Requested the State provide funds for public library construction.

4. Urged the State to take an active role in promoting and funding computer networks among all types of libraries, networks which should make libraries more efficient.

HISTORICAL DATA ON FUNDING AT VARIOUS GOVERNMENT LEVELS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

YEAR	POPULATION SERVED	AUTHORIZED STATE AID	ACTUALLY EXPENDED STATE AID	FEDERAL AID	LOCAL
1957-58	2,197,754	No specific amount	$ 129,485	$ 84,798	$1,922,674
1958-59	2,287,701	"	149,957	124,440	2,064,668
1959-60	2,316,768	"	149,848	117,492	2,273,348
1960-61	2,929,829	"	174,133	102,319	2,618,820
1961-62	2,978,597	"	172,042	99,328	3,075,138
1962-63	2,998,949	"	179,366	131,311	3,586,085
1963-64	3,031,138	"	182,350	120,078	4,222,723
1964-65	3,122,481	"	201,809	287,843	4,929,998
1965-66	3,164,977	"	200,994	310,829	5,803,170
1966-67	3,216,578	"	196,651	423,560	6,464,933
1967-68	3,412,902	"	198,932	621,816	7,754,944
1968-69	3,412,902	"	350,022	511,004	8,895,886
1969-70	3,481,440	"	397,602	290,839	10,150,461
1970-71	4,139,572	3,424,993	527,929	709,725	11,114,937
1971-72	4,191,559	3,721,019	528,430	*557,335	12,629,703
1972-73	4,276,228	4,068,290	970,446	*509,893	14,216,375
1973-74	4,304,758	4,302,209	983,907	*564,510	16,549,120
1974-75	4,380,209	4,817,811	1,228,310	*518,554	19,372,566
1975-76	4,423,799	5,262,353	1,247,560	*555,179	21,523,099
1976-77	4,416,955	5,791,718	1,431,876	792,609	23,224,328
1977-78	4,980,600	6,229,345	1,597,454	596,694	25,122,018

*Includes Special Purpose Grants

VIRGINIA'S ACADEMIC LIBRARIES AND FEDERAL FUNDING

Public and private academic libraries are eligible for funding under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. Over the past fourteen years, only Title II-A of this Act (College Library Resources) has had any kind of impact on Virginia libraries, and that to a very limited degree. The average grant to each of Virginia's 72 public and private college libraries in 1977-78 was less than $3,900.

Funds appropriated and obligated for college library resources (books and periodicals) have usually been less than nine percent of the total authorized by Congress, and in FY 79-80, no funds whatever have been obligated by the Carter Administration. The difference between the authorization (which is how much the government is allowed to spend), and appropriations/obligations (the amount they actually plan to spend), is explained in greater detail in Section I, "How to Talk to the Federal Government About Money."

Title II-B training grant funds have never impacted Virginia, primarily because the State does not have a library school. However, a total of $155,000 was granted to Virginia for research and demonstrations projects in recent years. No funds have been allocated by the Carter Administration for the current fiscal year.

A Title II-C (Strenghthening Research Library Resources) grant of $300,000 was jointly awarded to the University of Virginia, the University of South Carolina, the University of Alabama and Vanderbilt University in FY 1979-80 for the development of a union catalog of serials.

VIRGINIA'S ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, 1977-1978[1]

The services provided by Virginia's academic libraries are dependent upon the size and scope of collections, the number of staff, and, ultimately, the level of expenditures to support library activities. Although the library expenditures of Virginia's public institutions of higher education increased in 1977-1978 compared to the previous academic year, the proportion of the total academic budget (E&G) devoted to libraries, declined by more than 20 percent. The state's private institutions of higher education, however, increased their support of library activities increasing the library proportion of E&G expenditures for both salaries and the purchase of materials. All academic libraries increased spending to meet inflationary rises in periodical costs and offset this by decreased allocations for bookstock purchases. Staffing in the libraries remained stable during 1977-1978 and salary averages by type of institution were generally comparable, although women continued to be paid less than men in similar positions. While total circulations remained virtually unchanged from the previous year, circulations to the general public increased. Interlibrary loan activities in public two-year institutions also increased substantially.

Expenditures

Total expenditures by academic libraries increased in 1977-1978 by 9 percent over the previous year. The private institutions showed the greatest

[1] Academic Libraries in Virginia, 1977-1978. State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, March, 1979.

increase, 19.5 percent. Among public institutions, total library expenditures in four-year institutions rose by 9.3 percent while those in two-year institutions declined slightly (0.9%).

Despite the overall increase, total academic library expenditures decreased markedly as a percentage of the total E&G. Public four-year institution libraries received 21.5 percent less of E&G and public two-year institutions received 20.4 percent less of E&G. Conversely, the proportion of the private institutions' total E&G devoted to library expenditures increased by 25.2 percent over that expended during 1976-1977.

Expenditures for library materials during 1977-1978 increased by 11.9 percent over the previous year. However, expenditures by public two-year institutions for library materials other than periodicals showed a marked decline, a total decrease of 22.1 percent from the previous year. Expenditures for periodicals showed the greatest average increase: 44.2 percent in public four-year institutions, 7.7 percent in public two-year institutions, and 53.0 percent in private institutions. The 43.1 percent total increase in periodical expenditures and 23.4 percent total increase in microform expenditures were offset by total decreases of 3.5 percent and 6.1 percent for bookstock and audio-visual materials, respectively.

Figure 1 shows the percentage of change in the distribution of library expenditures by type of institution, caused by the increase of costs and the decline of financial support. Inflationary increases in subscription costs for current periodicals had great impact upon expenditure allocations: the proportion of total library expenditures devoted to periodicals increased by 31.2 percent. This increase was partially offset by an overall decline of 11.6 percent in the allocation to bookstock expenditures and by the slight decline 1.1 percent in the proportion of library expenditures devoted to salaries and wages. These data suggest that, unless there be compensating increases in funding, continued inflation in the cost of materials will seriously affect the ability of Virginia's academic libraries to maintain their current levels of acquisitions.

FEDERAL FUNDING LEGISLATION

HIGHER EDUC. ACT OF 1965 TITLE	FISCAL YEAR	AUTHORIZED NATIONALLY	OBLIGATED NATIONALLY	VIRGINIA'S SHARE
II-A	76-78	295,000,000	29,869,238	815,314
II-A	79	120,000,000	9,964,000	275,000
II-A	80	120,000,000	4,900,000	-0-
II-B (Training)	76-78	4,500,00	1,612,434	-0-
II-B (Training)	79	2,000,000	n/a	-0-
II-B (Training)	80	1,000,000	-0-	-0-
II-B (Demo Prog)	76-78	3,000,000	3,000,000	64,000
II-B (Demo Prog)	79	2,000,000	2,000,000	91,000
II-B (Demo Prog)	80	-0-	-0-	-0-
II-C	79	5,000,000	5,000,000	75,000
	80	n/a	n/a	n/a

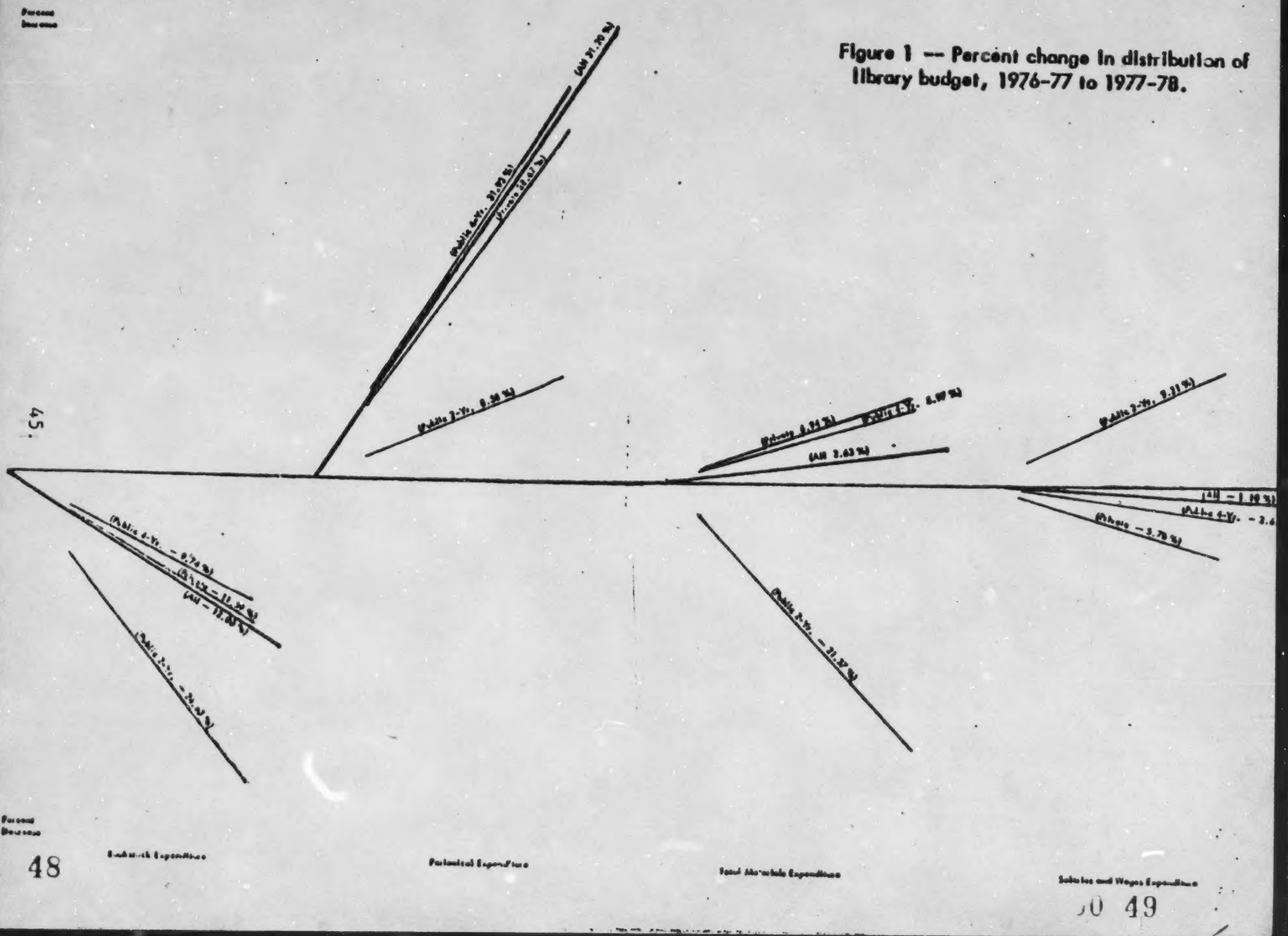


Figure 1 -- Percent change in distribution of library budget, 1976-77 to 1977-78.

45

48

49

STATE AID

The fifteen four-year college and university libraries are primarily funded by the state based on the Virginia Maintenance Funding Formula. This current funding formula, used by S.C.H.E.V., is an attempt to tie materials appropriations to college program (curriculum offerings at the individual institutions. The range of support for four-year college and university libraries is reflected in the following table.

TABLE 10 - TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES IN STATE-SUPPORTED FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

	Expenditures for Materials					All Library Expenditures					Total E&G Expen. (in Millions)*	Lib. Expen. as % E&G
	Books	Periodicals	Microforms	Audio-Visuals	Other Materials	Materials	Salaries	Binding	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures		
CHC	40,931	22,040	7,079	571	0	71,429	232,320	6,466	43,193	353,408	4.36	8.11
CVC	36,471	17,754	11,031	5,566	824	74,446	120,466	9,290	15,531	219,733	3.44	6.39
GHH	166,703	150,635	7,407	2,097	2,500	337,702	512,100	19,049	115,427	984,391	15.67	6.28
JMH	171,002	91,501	19,548	(1,000)	100	283,951	464,220	16,370	50,429	814,770	17.03	4.79
LC	42,867	30,478	2,003	4,031	11	81,270	209,767	6,693	10,747	308,477	5.62	5.52
NSC	84,350	38,330	9,593	69	0	132,342	247,775	5,943	18,490	404,540	5.09	7.97
UMC	(203,266)	(69,704)	(1,356)	0	11,249	285,655	395,120	14,403	25,245	720,523	16.41	
NC	(74,073)	(74,401)	a(19,122)	(2,130)	0	170,554	300,466	1,427	23,343	505,792	9.36	5.4
UVa												
Acl	917,576	673,4[illegible]	232,341	21,994	7,772	1,853,190	2,521,510	129,370	422,603	4,926,761		
NSl	57,549	110,629	0	19,504	0	185,682	364,675	14,905	95,018	661,160		
L	59,543	232,476	18,725	1,181	0	311,145	311,776	9,043	103,050	743,922		
Tol	1,034,668	1,029,612	251,266	42,679	7,772	2,366,017	3,198,169	154,198	611,569	6,329,943	92.90	6.81
VCU												
Acl	327,005	247,574	9,007	0	13,270	596,864	1,041,737	10,000	235,100	1,071,701		
NSl	55,000	220,751	0	0	0	283,751	315,619	10,000	72,510	681,143		
Tol	382,005	476,325	9,007	0	13,270	880,615	1,357,619	36,000	314,610	2,500,844	81.11	3.19
VMI	36,277	30,304	817	0	50	67,448	190,571	10,438	20,559	287,016	5.65	5.11
VPI	1,046,264	535,000	142,421	(2,000)	(2,000)	1,727,687	1,944,360b	132,920	167,205	4,072,173	154.72	2.64
VSC	43,306	41,346	3,684	322	316	89,054	332,546	3,239	11,548	436,387	15.52	2.81
WMI												
Acl	182,804	245,980	3,393	3,459	130,346	565,982	560,413	129,633	81,357	1,337,385		
L	20,518	151,382c	141,952	0	0	313,852	181,690	20,507	11,997	536,046		
VAl	6,305	10,695	0	0	0	25,000	12,760	0	0	37,760		
Tol	209,627	416,057	145,345	3,459	130,346	904,834	754,863	150,140	93,354	1,911,191	21.50	8.86
4Yr												
Tot	3,841,744	3,259,307	640,342	65,670	197,232	8,004,295	10,965,284	610,420	1,681,734	21,261,723	373.68	5.69

* E&G taken from Controller's Statements, 30 June 1978; all other E&G data from HEGIS Form 2300-4.
(a) Includes prepayments for 1978/79 subscriptions.
(b) Does not include $15,916 Graduate Teaching Assistants' salaries.
(c) Includes serials and continuations.

There are two primary faults with the present pattern and level of funding. The first is that basing it on the number of students (FTE) does not really reflect the needs of a library. This would be more accurately reflected, some librarians believe, by the range of services the particular library is called up for and the curriculum.

State funding has also fallen short of keeping up with the rate of inflation in the cost of library materials. This rate of increase is outlined in the first part of Section I, but the following table illustrates how expensive scholarly materials have become.

TABLE 11 - UNIT COSTS FOR MONOGRAPHS AND PERIODICALS PURCHASED BY STATE-SUPPORTED FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR'S UNIT COSTS

Institution	Monographs				Periodicals			
	Expenditure	No. of Volumes	Unit Cost	Percent Change	Expenditure	No. of Volumes	Unit Cost	Percent Change
Christopher Newport	40,931	2,859	14.32	-16.99	19,331[a]	530[b]	36.47	37.11
Clinch Valley	36,471	2,466	14.79	117.18	19,764	1,006	18.19	11.05
George Mason	166,903	8,672	19.24	-4.37	158,635	2,273	69.79	17.08
James Madison	171,802	8,240	20.85	30.72	91,501	2,397	38.17	-24.09
Longwood	42,867	4,090[c]	10.46	3.67	33,801[d]	1,192	28.17	7.15
Mary Washington	89,259[e]	5,542	16.11	0.25	39,330	1,145	34.35	15.70
Norfolk State	(203,266)	8,359	24.32	116.18	(69,784)	2,392	29.17	0.32
Old Dominion	267,932	16,806	15.94	-11.05	224,512	3,443	65.21	-4.62
Radford	74,093	5,022	12.06	0.55	46,401	1,371	33.04	6.65
University of Virginia								
Academic	917,594	57,055	15.86		673,487	14,231	47.33	
Health-Sciences	57,549	3,255	17.68		118,629	1,362	87.10	
Law	59,543	3,071	19.39		237,484	5,118	46.40	
Total	1,034,688	64,181	16.12	-15.82	1,029,612	20,711	49.71	20.10
Va. Commonwealth U.								
Academic	327,005	25,410	12.87	-17.76	247,574	3,795[f]	65.24	34.54
Health-Sciences	55,000	2,444	22.50	3.45	228,251	2,651[f]	86.30	23.67
Total	382,605	27,854	13.71	-15.89	476,325	6,446[f]	73.89	30.57
Va. Military Institute	36,277	1,904	18.28	0.00	30,304	679	44.63	-4.51
VPI & SU.	1,046,266	63,417	16.50	4.96	535,000	12,666	42.24	25.30
Va. State	43,709	2,944	14.84	18.53	45,030[g]	1,465	30.74	-6.79
William and Mary								
Academic	102,804	13,120	13.93	-25.94	245,980	3,664	67.13	22.12
Law	20,518	1,335	15.37	-9.91	151,302[f]	1,770	85.53	235.81
V.A.R.C.	6,305	208	30.31	-31.46	18,695	261	71.63	-25.16
Total	209,627	14,663	14.30	-25.29	416,057	5,695	73.06	36.26
Average - All State-Supported 4-Year Institutions	3,046,976	237,909	16.17	-2.29	3,235,157	63,491	50.95	19.46

(a) Actual cost of one-year subscriptions to 530 periodicals.
(b) Does not include gift subscriptions or newspapers.
(c) Includes many paperbound volumes.
(d) Includes microform subscriptions.
(e) Includes $4,909 not paid on FY70 budget for books purchased and added during FY70.
(f) Includes periodicals and continuations.
(g) Paid in FY70.

Local Income and Gifts

State supported four-year college and university libraries receive no local government financial support, but do receive some funds in the form of endowments and gifts.

In the older institutions with an interested and affluent alumni, this support helps but is not great. In one university in the state in 1977 it represented $12,958 in a budget of $1,400,000 or .09% of the budget.

It is not likely that this will ever be a major source of income. To bring it to one per cent of the budget in most institutions would be an achievement.

Public and Private Two-Year Colleges

1. INTRODUCTION

There are twenty-four public two-year colleges in Virginia: twenty-three colleges in the Virginia Community College System and Richard Bland College in Petersburg. Richard Bland was founded in 1960 and the V.C.C.S. enabling legislation was passed in 1965.

All of these colleges are commuter colleges, without residential facilities. The V.C.C.S. colleges provide substantial programs in the college parallel (transfer), vocational, and community service areas. Richard Bland was founded as a branch of the College of William and Mary, and offers a liberal arts curriculum.

There are only two private two-year colleges remaining in Virginia: the Southern Seminary Junior College in Buena Vista, and the Virginia Colleg in Lynchburg. Southern Seminary was established in 1867 as a woman's college, has an enrollement of about 350 students, and is nonsectarian. It offers an A.A. degree in liberal arts, an A.S. degree in occupational general studies, and a Junior College Certificate. The Virginia College

was chartered in 1888, has an enrollment of about 800, and is supported by the Virginia National Baptist State Convention. It has three departments Arts and Science, Business, and Communication Arts.

II. FEDERAL AID TO TWO-YEAR COLLEGES.

Federal funds for two-year colleges are received primarily through the grants available under Title IIA, Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. These grants are for library materials, are usually in the $3,000-$5,000 range, and there is a maintenance-of-effort requirement.

Records available from the Office of Research of the V.C.C.S. show that the System colleges received a total of $1,111,411 between 1967 and 1979. The following chart shows the amount received by each V.C.C.S. college during that period.

FEDERAL LIBRARY GRANTS TO VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

FROM

TITLE II A HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

COLLEGE	LOCATION	AMOUNT
Blue Ridge	(Weyers Cave)	$40,945
Central Virginia	(Lynchburg)	38,455
Dabney S. Lancaster	(Clifton Forge)	48,153
Danville	(Danville)	40,109
Eastern Shore	(Melfa)	25,574
Germana	(Locust Grove)	31,307
J. Sargeant Reynolds	(Richmond)	60,483
John Tyler	(Chester)	37,640
Lord Fairfax	(Middletown)	38,394
Mountain Empire	(Big Stone Gap)	33,807
New River	(Dublin)	28,750
Northern Virginia	(Annandale)	188,409
Patrick Henry	(Martinsville)	41,982
Paul D. Camp	(Franklin)	28,792
Piedmont Virginia	(Charlottesville)	33,807
Rappahannock	(Warsaw)	71,322
Southside Virginia	(Keysville)	41,644
Southwest Virginia	(Richlands)	38,422
Thomas Nelson	(Hampton)	38,709
Tidewater	(Portsmouth)	66,618
Virginia Highlands	(Abingdon)	28,750
Virginia Western	(Roanoke)	59,248
Wytheville	(Wytheville)	50,091
	TOTAL	$1,111,411

Richard Bland received $5,864 in 1974 and no funds in 1975. State Council for Higher Education in Virginia records show that of the two-year private colleges still in existence, Southern Seminary received no grant in 1974-75, and that the Virginia College received $4,235 in 1974.

Libraries with audio-visual collections often benefit from federal grants received by the various instructional programs, such as the Nursing Capitation Grant (Nurse Training Act of 1975, P.L. 94-63.) This is a particularly reliable resource within the limitations of its designated

purpose. With it libraries can purchase and administer nur ing instructional materials, and make them available to the campus community.

Learning Resource Centers (libraries) may also benefit from equipment purchased by other programs, such as CETA and ASAP. The latter is a self-supporting program funded by fees imposed on clients by local traffic courts. Data processing and video equipment has been acquired under Title VI. On the whole, equipment grants are one-time-only, and neither an on-going or predictable source of funding.

The federal grants have been dependable, and of significant assistance to the colleges. They will remain of significance under the present Maintenance Funding Formula described below.

Public and Private Two-Year Colleges

III. STATE AID TO TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

All the public two-year college libraries are dependent on the budgeting processes of their institutions for the requests which are made to the legislature for college funding. Although 5% of the total institutional budget is a rule-of-thumb for library support, great differences exist between libraries, depending upon the needs and administr tive priorities.

In 1965, funds were appropriated to assist in correcting deficiencies in the state's academic libraries. Over a six-year period, the appropriations reached nearly $1,000,000. (This includes the four-year colleges.) The Library Advisory Committee to S.C.H.E.V. chose the Clapp-Jordan formula as a means to allocate the supplemental funding. Starting in the 1968-70 biennium, the formula was also applied to the regular appropriations: libraries which were deficient received funds to purchase materials equal to 5% of their deficiency.

The community colleges were developing during that period. New institutions received an "opening day" collection, and then fell into the 5% funding scheme.

The General Assembly, for the past two biennia, has not appropriated any deficiency funding.

Libraries are not a separate program item in the budgets of the colleges, and funds can be shifted within the instructional support program to functions other than libraries.

IV. LOCAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

There is little local financial support for the two-year colleges generally. The community colleges receive limited funds from jurisdiction in their districts for site development. All other funds for public colleges are provided through legislative appropriation.

V. GIFTS, ENDOWMENTS, AND GRANTS.

The community colleges are specifically prohibited from soliciting gifts. The libraries occasionally receive gifts of books or other objects of value, but their effect is insignificant. In addition, they have little need for highly specialized or esoteric materials, of the type often donated.

Private colleges, on the other hand, are dependent for their budgets on tuitions, endowments, and gifts. The libraries share in the common funding and may receive special donations. (No figures are available.)

VI. OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

The public two-year colleges do not solicit the support of outside organizations, and it is not probable that they will be able to do so in the future.

The money which they receive from patrons is all returned to the

state general fund: both overdue fines and moneys taken in for use of copiers and other equipment. This means that all expenditures for copier (e.g.) must come from budgeted funds, with no specific reimbursement. Presumably budgets are requested and received which will cover this necessary expense.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The public two-year colleges have received approximately $1,111,411 from the Title IIA Federal grants for library materials between 1967 and 1979. At the present level of maintenance funding, and with no access to gifs and endowments, this federal support is increasingly significant, and efforts should be made to ensure its continuation.

2. The present level of maintenance funding is not adequate and should be altered to generate more realistic funding for the public two-year college libraries.

3. Consideration should be given to providing a separate program budget item for libraries in the state budget manual, so that college administrations cannot move funds appropriated for libraries into other functions.

4. Private two-year colleges are small, and have limited financial resources for libraries. Consideration should be given to ways in which they - as well as the private four-year colleges - might be assisted in library development.

Libraries of Virginia's Private Colleges

According to the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, in its report ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN VIRGINIA, 1977-78 (March 1979), there are thirty-one private institutions of higher education in the Commonwealt with a total bookstock of 3,091,875 volumes.

During 1977-78 they spent approximately $1,200,000 for books and $800,000 for periodicals. Their total library expenditures amounted to more than $6,000,000. Some libraries received more than the minimally acceptable five per cent of their institutions' expenditures for educational and general purposes: the high was eleven per cent. But others received less: the low was slightly more than three per cent. The average was 5.91 per cent.[1]

Whence came the money for these expenditures?

Three principal sources of funding are available to the libraries of academic institutions: allocations from the college's operating budget; endowments and gifts; government grants. At the privately controlled colleg its dependence on the first two is especially great.

Tuition revenue is an essential part of a college's operating budget. Responses to questions asked in the fall of 1978 for the purpose of this report indicate that among private colleges in Virginia tuition revenue represents an average of sixty per cent of a college's operating budget. The balance of their income is realized through proceeds from endowments, grants, private and corporate gifts. It is no wonder that the recruitment successes of the admission office are greeted with praise and thanks by faculty and staff; and it is obvious that an efficient, active and productive office for college development plays a vital role in the life of a private institution.

A few of the libraries have organized friends groups through which they have received assistance averaging $2,000 annually.

Almost without exception, the libraries of Virginia's private colleges take advantage of the basic grant (now less than $5,000) offered through Title II-A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 each year. One library reported receipt of nearly $[illegible]00,000 toward construction of a building through the Higher Education Facilities Act of

1977-78

TABLE 26 - TOTAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	Expenditures for Materials					All Library Expenditures					Total E&G Exp. in Million	Lib. Exp. as % E&G
	Books	Periodicals	Microforms	Audio-VISUALS	Other Materials	Materials	Salaries	Binding	All Other Expenditure	Total Expenditures		
Ave	25,501	5,453	2,364	0	0	33,318	84,394a	1,325	8,764	127,801	2.19	5.83
Blu	(7,000)	4,465	498	1,758	452	14,173	22,053	401	(200)	36,827	0.77	4.78
Bri	16,143	11,602	1,661	2,844	0	32,250	90,921	1,850	29,637	154,666	2.72	5.69
E M	31,781	12,857	247	9,170	14,906	68,961	125,351	379	6,936	201,627	4.07	4.96
EVM	21,973	107,120	445	800	0	130,338	145,161	8,240	28,124	311,863	...	...
EWH	33,575	19,969	1,150	0	0	54,694	82,189	2,762	11,914	151,559	2.73	5.55
F	33,000	9,000	0	6,400	0	48,400	102,409	4,000	10,150	164,959	3.99	4.14
H-s	39,326	23,575	1,731	0	3,956	68,588	85,738	2,442	5,456	162,224	4.35	3.73
HI	75,604	36,083	6,396	0	0	118,083	276,870	13,117	39,251	448,121	13.78	3.25
Hol	36,796	25,315	382	684	0	63,177	158,032	7,403	26,863	256,355	5.06	4.38
ITI	2,842	16,172	500	0	4,000	23,514	29,101	3,000	4,000	60,615	1.65	3.69
LRC	96,432	5,711	959	2,130	0	105,232	100,626	1,945	5,779	213,582	...	..
LRS	------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------	...	...
Lyn	63,565	16,613	2,238	3,591	0	86,007	133,777	2,934	15,679	238,397	5.97	4.00
MDC	35,610	23,715	0	0	0	59,325	53,500	4,697	5,935	122,457	3.74	3.27
Mar	20,777	7,701	994	11,747	1,000	42,299	93,826	2,309	12,172	150,606	2.54	5.92
R-M	24,732	16,070	1,901	1,633	0	44,325	74,461	2,452	12,207	133,536	3.93	3.40
RMW	29,845	29,680	1,532	0	0	61,057	101,886	1,817	4,488	169,248	4.67	3.62
Roa	41,195	17,106	10,365	7,181	0	75,847	121,130	4,270	7,645	208,900	4.28	4
StP	18,956	3,268	1,452	1,488	0	25,164	75,444	2,789	6,609	110,006	...	...
She	46,390	9,265	4,545	4,002	0	64,402	71,117	1,890	9,061	146,470	...	...
SoS	17,117	2,058	0	2,467	0	21,642	15,481	954	2,075	40,152	1.07	3.74
SB	39,153	22,000	1,072	42	0	62,267	131,528	5,000	2,989	201,784	4.18	4.83
UTS	51,435	9,175	1,604	7,283	0	69,497	221,306	3,132	29,748	323,683	2.84	11.41
UR												
Ac	157,672	92,781	(1,000)	32,814	(4,000)	288,267	367,573	9,300	74,517	739,657		
L	-------	-------	-----	------	-----	-------	-------	-----	------	-------		
Ti	157,671	92,781	(1,000)	32,814	(4,000)	288,267	367,573	9,300	74,517	739,657	12.47	5.93
VCS	------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------	...	...
VES	------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-------	...	...
VI	25,244b	7,996	4,582	3,935	0	41,757	44,629	1,098	6,870	94,354	1.88	5.03
VIU	17,575	18,569	3,657	149	5,428	45,370	110,702	2,068	8,007	166,237	...	...
VW	23,730	14,113	492	755	5,084	44,974	80,532	3,552	5,953	135,011	2.20	6.14
W&L												
Ac	102,229	66,236	(c)	(c)	37,065	205,530	210,616	9,090	50,064	475,300		
L	36,560	160,432	7,430	73,000	0	277,422	116,332	2,379	38,218	471,056		
Ti	138,789	226,668	7,430	73,000	37,065	484,952	326,953	16,469	88,282	947,156	10.33	9.17
Pri												
Ins	1,171,958	794,980	59,197	175,873	76,691	2,270,699	3,357,652	110,683	470,063	6,217,927	105.28	5.91

(a) Includes $763 in VEC Speedy Program Funds for 4 summer student assistants.
(b) Includes $8,500 Federal Grant to Department of Social Work.
(c) Included in expenditure for 'Other Materials.'

TABLE 27 - UNIT COSTS FOR MONOGRAPHS AND PERIODICALS PURCHASED BY PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND PERCENT OF CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR'S UNIT COSTS

1977-78

Institution	Monographs				Periodicals			
	Expenditure	No. of Volumes	Unit Cost	Percent Change	Expenditure	No. of Volumes	Unit Cost	Percent Change
Averett	24,700	2,019	12.23	31.65	5,453	299	18.44	1.11
Bluefield	(7,000)	(467)	14.99	111.13	4,465	192	23.26	17.71
Bridgewater	24,843	2,160	11.50	-13.07	11,602	330	35.16	31.05
Eastern Mennonite	31,781	3,861	8.23	22.84	12,857	521	24.60	21.88
Eastern Va. Medical Sch.	21,973	960	22.89	-24.56	76,119a	973	78.23	19.82
Emory and Henry	33,575	3,950	8.50	15.02	19,969	674	29.63	1.89
Ferrum	33,570	3,715	9.04	-15.02	8,350	411	20.32	-3.65
Hampden-Sydney	39,326	2,838	13.86	51.64	23,575	392	60.14	38.86
Hampton Institute	75,604	4,893	15.17	21.07	36,003	1,011	36.48	25.45
Hollins	37,062	(b)	.....	.....	25,315	552	45.84	7.12
Inst. Textile Tech.	2,042	450	6.32	-36.80	14,172	750	21.56	-19.52
Liberty Baptist College	67,569	4,933	13.70	-9.03	5,711	344	16.51	-34.35
Liberty Baptist Seminary	------	-----	...	...	------	---	...	...
Lynchburg	63,565	3,768	16.87	13.30	14,413	476	34.90	10.72
Mary Baldwin	35,610	3,225	11.04	-20.99	23,715	600	49.53	28.10
Marymount	20,777	2,839	7.32	-11.30	7,781	322	24.16	-10.15
Randolph-Macon	24,732	2,329	10.61	36.90	14,070	475	34.00	24.50
Randolph-Macon Woman's	29,845	2,595	11.50	-6.12	29,600	618	48.03	42.35
Roanoke	41,195	2,599	15.85	36.29	17,106	464	36.87	11.42
Saint Paul's	13,189	1,371	9.62	-31.33	2,052	151	18.89	7.03
Shenandoah	46,590	4,100	11.36	18.70	9,265	307	23.94	34.87
Southern Seminary	17,117	4,438	3.86	-26.89	2,058	106	19.42	1.94
Sweet Briar	54,633	3,321	16.45	23.50	22,000	800	27.23	16.67
Union Thological	51,435	4,297	11.97	19.70	9,175	743	12.35	3.69
University of Richmond								
Academic	157,672	12,238	12.88	-14.25	92,701	2,373	39.10	11.49
Law	------	-----	...	...	------	---	...	...
Virginia College & Sem.	------	-----	...	...	------	---	...	...
Virginia Episcopal Sem.	------	-----	...	...	------	---	...	...
Virginia Intermont	25,244c	1,962	12.87	33.09	7,996	419	19.08	11.56
Virginia Union	17,575	2,219	7.92	-5.15	10,569	306	34.70	10.94
Virginia Wesleyan	23,730	2,618	9.06	-16.42	12,365	493	25.08	6.91
Washington and Lee								
Academic	102,229	7,269	14.06	0.43	66,236	1,067	62.08	7.40
Law	....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....
Total - All Private Institutions	1,087,921	91,524	11.89	5.22	600,673	16,459	36.50	12.76

(a) Current subscriptions only.
(b) Data not available.
(c) Includes $8500 from Federal grant to Social Work Department.

Twelve private institutions (Bridgewater College, Emory and Henry College, Hampden-Sydney College, Hollins College, Lynchburg College, Mary Baldwin College, Randolph-Macon College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Roanoke College, Sweet Briar College, University of Richmond, Washington and Lee University) are members of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges. Founded in 1953, the Foundation "brings together in common purpose twleve privately supported, senior institutions more concerned with excelling than merely surviving. Each has demonstrated over a long period of years academic vitality, qualitative performance and management proficiency by which first-rate colleges become productive centers of higher learning."

To date, the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges has distributed approximately $22,000,000, primarily from business and industry, to its members. In 1977 alone, 1,015 supporters contributed $1,663,000 to VFIC, which in turn gave colleges an average share of $138,000. Moreover, "among forty similar independent college funds throughout the nation, the Virginia Foundation's 1977 fund ranked first in the amount per college and per student and second (to Ohio) in total support."[2]

Whether or not the library at one of the member institutions benefits from this fund is determined by that institutions administration. Several of the college libraries reported receiving approximately $1,600 during the past year. Usually the Virginia Foundation does not encourage designated gifts, but one official stated that libraries afford a "special appeal" and on several occasions such funds have been solicited. In this way, VFIC has raised $151,332 designated for library support since 1967.

The Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges in striving to meet a need admirably, but it does not serve all private colleges in the state. Is help readily available elsewhere?

Can the Commonwealth of Virginia be expected to assist private as well as public institutions?

When the cost of education at a private college has increased by 65 per cent in the past seven years[3], can the parents of college students continue to pay escalating tuition?

How can a library acquire the necessary materials for its patrons when the cost of books is rising 10 per cent[4] and the cost of periodicals is rising 12 per cent[5] annually?

These are questions to be seriously considered when thinking about the funding of Virginia's private college libraries and other libraries in the state. Readers of this study will have many other questions. The Library Development Committee of the Virginia Library Association hopes this study has provided a basis from which to begin your deliberations.

1. Virginia. Council for Higher Education. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN VIRGINIA, 1977-78, 1979
2. Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges. ANNUAL REPORT, 1977
3. New York Times Index. HIGHLIGHTS, Number 11, 1978
4. PUBLISHERS WEEKLY, February 19, 1979
5. LIBRARY JOURNAL, July 1978

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (LDC)

MINUTES:

Meeting, May 9, 1980 at the Williamsburg Public Library.

PRESENT:

Marguerite Burgess, Chris Dunn, Barbara Teele (for Donald Haynes), Betty Kohler, Bill Whitesides, Jane Venzke, Barbara Hawkins.

OLD BUSINESS:

The Young Adult Services survey was discussed. The Committee decided to request of C/YART that the results be compiled as far as possible into the format of the Children's Services Guidelines. Ms. Burgess hopes to have some progress on drafting of the new Young Adult Services suggested guidelines to report to the VLA Council meeting on Sept. 26.

Jane Venzke agreed to serve as liaison between the Committee and the C/YART forum on this project.

Chris Dunn will do a literature search on other Young Adult Services Guidelines, search to be completed by July 1.

The proposed workshop on Nonbook Cataloging with AACR II was discussed. Ida Patton of the State Library has said there is a good possibility of Cooperative Programs funding being available for this workshop. Barbara Teele is to present the written proposal, and the State Library will respond before the end of May. Tentative arrangements have already been made with the Richmond Hyatt House.

NEW BUSINESS:

Three new projects were proposed by committee members.

Bill Whitesides requested that the Committee review the new requirements for State Aid for Public Libraries, due to go into effect July 1. It was decided to wait until the requirements have been in effect for a year before undertaking a review.

Chris Dunn suggested that the Committee offer some input to the Certification Committee of the State Board of Education. VEMA has already made some recommendations, and Ms. Dunn will send these for distribution to the LDC as soon as possible. Ms. Dunn feels that VEMA would appreciate LDC endorsement of these proposals. Since the Certification Committee meets in early September, the LDC will meet in August to assemble its input.

Bill Whitesides stated that the Legislative Committee is in need of suggestions for projects to benefit College and University Libraries. It was decided that the LDC will attempt to identify some concerns of these libraries for the Legislative Committee. Methods of gathering this information will be discussed at the next meeting, which will be on Aug. 22, at the Ocean Front Branch of the Virginia Beach Public Library.

The Meeting was adjourned at 3:45 p.m.